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THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

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## POSTSCRIPT.

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SINCE the earlier volumes of this edition went to press in 1885, important changes have taken place in India, to some of which it is needful here to refer. A new Province, larger than France, has been added to the Indian Empire; the long contemplated railway which will traverse inner India direct from Calcutta to Bombay, has been commenced; the Lusitanian schism, which during two centuries rent the Roman Catholic Church in India, has been closed. Less conspicuous local changes—administrative, legislative, educational, and economic—have occurred in every Province. Their bare enumeration would involve a supplement quite beyond the scope of this work. In the Preface to the present edition I put forward the view that, 'so far from representing the "stationary stage" of civilisation, according to a former school of English economists, India is now one of the most rapidly progressive countries of the earth.' The onward movements in India,

during the brief period which has since elapsed, justify these words.<sup>1</sup>

In order, however, to prevent misconceptions, it is expedient to narrate very briefly the events which render the lengthy articles on British and Independent Burma in volume iii., and various lesser notices throughout the other twelve volumes dealing with the same territories, no longer a correct representation of the actual state of things. The aggressive attitude of the King of Upper Burma, and his obstinate refusal to redress the wrongs done by his servants to British subjects, compelled Lord Dufferin at the close of 1885 to send an expeditionary force to Mandalay. The King was dethroned, and deported for safe custody to British India. After an attempt to administer the country through the Central Council of Burmese Ministers, an attempt frustrated by the old corrupt officials in the Districts, and by the dynastic discords of the pretenders to the throne, Upper Burma was annexed to British India by proclamation on the 1st January 1886. In February 1886, Lord Dufferin proceeded to Burma to organise the administration of the new Province. The disorders incident to the dis-

<sup>1</sup> The considerations which would have pointed to the expediency of amplifying this Postscript have been anticipated by a recent remarkable essay on India by Sir Henry Sumner Maine. 'From 1858 to 1887,' he says, 'India has been governed by the Crown under the control of Parliament, and the facts and figures which I have given seem to me to show that, taking the standards of advance which are employed to test the progress of Western countries, there is no country in Europe which, according to these criteria, and regard being had to the point of departure, has advanced during the same period more rapidly and farther than British India.'—*The Reign of Queen Victoria*, vol. i. p. 518. (Smith, Elder, & Co., 1887.)

banding of the royal troops, and the struggles of various party leaders and pretenders to the sovereignty, gave rise to numerous marauding bands known as dacoits. These plunderers were active throughout the hot months and the malarious rainy season of 1886; sometimes as petty gang-robbers, sometimes as bodies of well-armed banditti, and in certain localities as an organised array, operating on a scale which might almost be dignified with the name of guerilla war.

The close of the unhealthy season, and the approach of the cold weather of 1886-87, enabled the British authorities to deal with these depredators. In November 1886 a force of troops and armed police was gradually spread over Upper Burma in such numbers as to render plunder a very perilous livelihood. The peasantry began to array themselves more actively on the side of order; in many cases taking their protection into their own hands, and slaughtering or capturing the dacoits. The Buddhist clergy were almost from the first on our side, and they made their influence decisively felt as the country settled down. Meanwhile, the annexed territories had been divided into British Districts of more convenient size, and placed under a carefully selected staff of civil administrators. By the end of the cold weather of 1886-87 order was fairly established; and during the ensuing hot weather (1887) the work of pacification went forward. Satisfactory relations were also established with the adjoining States and hill tribes to the North and East. The new Districts are now firmly united with Lower Burma into

a single British Province under a Chief Commissioner. So far as can be foreseen at present (August 1887), the period of conquest in Upper Burma is over, and the task of consolidation is being accomplished by rapid strides.<sup>1</sup>

While dealing with recent changes in Upper Burma, I take the opportunity of correcting an oversight in regard to the educational system in Lower Burma. Sixteen years ago, when I was collecting materials for the first edition of this work, it seemed to me a subject of regret that the British authorities had not availed themselves more heartily of the system of indigenous instruction given in the monasteries and religious houses by the Buddhist clergy. During the interval which has since elapsed, the system of public instruction in British Burma may almost be said to have been reconstituted on the basis of indigenous monastic teaching. I have mentioned the function assigned to such native agency at page 207 of volume iii. and in other places. But there are also passages in which I

<sup>1</sup> In the Preface to this edition I regretted that the necessity of printing in England, while the author was in India, unavoidably led to errors in the press. An unfortunate example of this class occurs in my account of recent transactions in Burma at page 430 of volume vi. I had kept back the sheet in order to incorporate the facts of the Proclamation of Annexation and of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma. But the new sentences, when forwarded to England, got transposed; and the events of January and February 1886 are made to precede the expeditionary force and occupation of Mandalay in November 1885. A clerical error, also due to the insertion of a new sentence in the proof, and more likely to lead to confusion, had escaped me in the same volume. In line 5 of footnote 2, page 230 of volume vi., for '*The latter*' please read '*The former*.' Again, in lines 22 and 24 of p. 471 of volume v., the words 'right' and 'left' have been inadvertently transposed.

omit to notice or to sufficiently emphasize the change. I gladly therefore take this occasion to again acknowledge the educational work done by the monastic institutions and the Buddhist clergy in Burma, and also the wise use which the English authorities in the Province have, for years past, made of this indigenous basis of public instruction.

The ancient schism between the Catholic Priests and Bishops appointed under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal or his representative, the Archbishop of Goa, and the Vicars-Apostolic sent to India under the direct authority of the Pope, has been narrated in volume vi.<sup>1</sup> Since that volume was written, the provisional arrangement therein mentioned has been matured into a permanent settlement of the long-conflicting claims. The local jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, as representing the King of Portugal, has been respected. But, generally speaking, the Roman Catholic Church in India has now been brought under the authority of the Pope. His Holiness has issued an instrument setting forth the new settlement of the Indian Catholic Church; and a hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops, under the direct regulation of Rome, has taken the place of the Vicars and Prefects Apostolic *in partibus infidelium*.

During the printing of the fourteen volumes, much new information has come into my possession, some-

<sup>1</sup> Vol. vi, pp. 255, 256.



times too late to be used. Thus, while I correctly state<sup>1</sup> that the style of 'the Governor-General-in-Council' was first authorized by the statute of 33 Geo. III., I elsewhere mention, on the authority of an official *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, that the title of Governor-General had occurred incidentally a century before.<sup>2</sup> A personal examination of the original manuscripts has since convinced me that this is erroneous; and that the official reporter probably misread the title of 'Captain-General' for 'Governor-General.' I am indebted to Colonel Yule, C.B., for materials, also derived from the India Office MSS., which throw grave doubts on the popular derivation of *Chanak* (or *Achanak*), the native name for Barrackpur, from its supposed founder, Job Charnock. The name seems to have existed before that worthy could have given it his patronymic.

For these and other deficiencies I respectfully plead the necessity imposed upon me to finish the undertaking within stringent limits as to time. The present fourteen volumes endeavour to truthfully condense the data which I have been able, during sixteen years, to collect concerning an Empire nearly equal in size to all Europe, less Russia. They were intended to subserve the purposes of administration, and the Government wisely declined to permit of leisure for literary completeness, at the cost of delays which would have impaired the practical utility of the work. Every year adds new

<sup>1</sup> Vol. vi, p. 431.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. vi, p. 370 (footnote).

stores to our information regarding India; and each decennial Census enables the economist and the administrator to handle Indian problems with a surer grasp. It may perhaps be my privilege, at some future time, to bring out a further edition of these volumes, with ampler knowledge and clearer lights. If this be not granted, I leave with confidence to the servants of the Crown in India who come after me, the task of perfecting the work which I have begun.

In conclusion, I wish to express my obligations to Mr. J. S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. H. Morse Stephens, B.A. of Balliol College, for the Index which forms this volume. That Index is a careful expansion of the one to the first edition. It brings to a point, and renders available at a glance, the masses of local information collected throughout the 250 Districts of India during the past sixteen years. Its plan, general outline, and major headings, are necessarily my own: but to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stephens belongs the merit of its execution.

W. W. HUNTER.

WEINAR,

*August 24, 1887.*



# IMPERIAL GAZETTEER

OF

## INDIA.

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- Al Birúni, Arab geographer (*circa* 1000 A.D.), mentions Khardwá, viii. 162; quoted, on the Maldivé Islands, ix. 250; on the failure of the Hindus to take Lahore, xi. 261.
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- All Adil Shah, king of Bijápur (1557-79), husband of Chand Bibi, built much at Bijápur, one of the victors at Tálíkot, ii. 424; annexed Dhárwár, iv. 259, 266; besieged Goa, but repulsed, v. 101; strengthened Naldurg fort, x. 183, 184.
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- Analysis of Indian foreign import and export trade, principal staples, article 'India,' vi. 565-581.
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- Bhilwára, tract of country in Central India, ii. 394, 395.
- Bhilwára, town in Rájputána, ii. 395.
- Bhimá, river in Deccan, ii. 395.
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- Bhimbándh, hot springs in Bengal, ii. 396.
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- Bhim-Ghorá, place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 396, 397.
- Bhim-láth, village in Central Provinces, ii. 397.
- Bhim Singh's *lúthi* or club, monolith near Saryo, xii. 272.
- Bhimora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 397.
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- Bhimabádi, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 397.
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- Bhochan, town in Bombay, ii. 401.
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- Bhogdabári, town in Bengal, ii. 401.
- Bhoginpur, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 401.

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- Bhojpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 402.
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- Bhomodguri, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 402.
- Bhongāon, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, 402, 403.
- Bhonsla, family name of the Maráthá Chiefs of Nágpur, lapsed to the British for want of heirs in 1853, article 'India,' vi. 322.
- Bhonsla, Jānoji, 2nd Rájá of Nágpur (1755-72), his policy and defeat at Nágpur, x. 166, 167.
- Bhonsla, Mahdúji, 3rd Rájá of Nágpur (1772-88), defeated Sábaji Bhonsla at Panchgāon, x. 167; lived at Umrer, where he built the fort, xlii. 423.
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- Bhonsla, Venkaji, Nágpur general, defeated by Sir A. Wellesley at Argnum (1803), i. 329.
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- Bhopál Agency, group of Native States in Central Provinces and Central India, ii. 406.
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- Bhor, town in Bombay, ii. 406.
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- Bhotiyas, Tibetan race in Dharma, carrying on trade with pack-sheep, iv. 252; Kumáun, viii. 353.
- Bhotmárl, trading village in Bengal, ii. 408.
- Bhragu, founder of Broach, 1st century A.D., where his descendants, the Brágy Bráhmans, still live, lii. 113.
- Bhuhan, range of hills in Assam, ii. 408.
- Bhúti, tribe of Balúchis in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Bhuinháras, cross between Bráhmans and Rájputs (perhaps same as Bahhans), a landholding caste in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Benares, ii. 257. *See* Bahhans.
- Bhuiyás or Bárn Bhuíyás (perhaps identical with Bhuinháras), their history and numbers in Assam, i. 354.
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- Bhukarheri, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 408, 409.
- Bhúkas, aboriginal tribe, who, with the Thárus, can alone live in the Tardi, xli. 208, 209.
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- Bhúm Bakeswar, group of hot sulphur springs in Bengal, ii. 409.
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- Stevenson, David, *Canal and River Engineering*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 23.
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